

J. H. Leonard

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NOTICE.

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CONTENTS.

For Monetary and Commercial Review, see Fourth Page.

For Bonds, Stocks and State Securities, see Fourth Page.

For Review of Cotton Market, Leaf Tobacco, Dry Goods and Provisions, see Fifth Page.

For Live Stock Market and Telegraph Markets, see Fifth Page.

For Louisville Wholesale Prices Current, see Eighth Page.

For Imports and Exports, see Fifth Page.

For Arrivals and Departures of Mails, see Sixth Page.

For Railroad Time Table, see Sixth Page.

For Table of Stamp Duties, Foreign Weights and Measures, Home Weights and Measures, High Rates of Interest, Price Current, &c., &c., See Sixth Page.

The Agricultural Department is on Third Page.

Literary Department, Second Page.

Miscellaneous Department on Seventh Page.

The Heir Apparent.

The Princes of Wales of the House of Brunswick have usually been detested, and have never been popular with more than a section of the people. They have never, before this generation, seemed able to accept their somewhat painful position patiently, have usually gone into opposition, and have always tried to obtain personal power as centres of some party to which they made promises which, when once called to the throne, they perceived it was impossible to keep. The last two Princes of the name, Frederick, who died, and afterwards George IV., were more despised and disliked than any persons within the realm. The present heir apparent has pursued a wiser course. He has been as constitutional as his mother. Not ten men in England

could say definitely to which of the great parties he belongs, even in conviction, and on no single occasion has he made his personal influence conspicuous to the embarrassment of public affairs. His anxiety for Denmark in 1864, was not paraded, and was too natural to excite remark, and if, as was rumored, he disliked the disestablishment of the Irish Church, his opinion was not permitted to impede the course of the Queen's Government. He has led, in fact, the political life which an heir apparent in this country should lead, and has never led before, and he has his reward in the eager sympathy of the entire nation, unclouded by party dislikes or political rancors. The unity of feeling throughout the empire about his illness, the intense desire that he should win in his gallant struggle with death, has been manifested in the most unexpected quarters and the most striking forms, till we scarcely know which is the more dramatic incident, the solemn service performed on his behalf in all the fire temples of Western India, by a race to which his own is modern, and under forms before which our rituals are of yesterday, or the address of sympathy and hope which all the Democratic or Republican societies of Great Britain are singing to their Queen, an address, we venture to say, almost unexampled in our history, as evidence of the strength of the bond which unites the people and the throne. Had the Prince been the life of a party, had he even paraded his political convictions, no explosion of national sentiment such as he has so impressed the Continent would have been even possible.—[London Spectator.

Confederate Cotton Suit.

An important judicial decision was rendered in the United States Court at Cincinnati not long since, in an action in trover for the recovery of the value of a large amount of cotton seized by the Confederate forces in Tennessee during the war and sold to the defendant in the suit. The court decided that the Confederacy had no legal rights in regard to the property that the United States were bound to respect. Belligerent rights were conceded in the interest of humanity, for the care of the dead and wounded, and for exchange of prisoners, but they did not go so far as to recognize the legal existence of that Government, or the right to seize and hold or appropriate the private property of non-combatants. Verdict was entered for the full amount claimed by plaintiff. The decision is important as covering a large number of similar cases at present held in abeyance.

During the Franco-Prussian war a great deal of fun was poked at the New Jersey editor who read in the dispatches that "Bazaine had moved 20 kilometers out of Metz." He thereupon sat down and wrote an editorial, in which he said he was delighted to hear that all the kilometers had been removed, and that the innocent people of Metz were no longer endangered by the presence of those engines of war, standing upon a volcano, as it were. And then he went on to describe some experiments made with kilometers in the Crimea, in which one of them exploded and blew a frigate out of water.

One of the prettiest of Christmas customs is the Norwegian practice of giving, on Christmas day, a dinner to the birds. On Christmas morning every gable, gate-way or barn-door is decorated with a sheaf of corn fixed on the top of a long pole, wherefrom it is intended that the birds shall make their Christmas dinner. Even the peasants will contrive to have a handful for this purpose, and what the birds do not eat on Christmas day remains for them to finish at their leisure through the winter.

In this troublesome wilderness, we are all stung by that fiery and old serpent; to the Saviour we must look to be healed.

The hand of faith never knocked at heaven in vain.

OUR TRADE-MARK

BRANDS

Old Stock Bourbon.
Old Pet Bourbon.
Diana Bourbon.
Old Buck Bourbon.
Galt House Bourbon.
Challenge Rye.
Choice Rye.
Favorite Rye.
Diana Rye.

Our different brands represent different ages, from 2 to 7 years old.

As our trade extends over every State, and nearly every Territory, in the Union, we put all of our brands up in extra heavy iron-hooped coo-
page, to safely bear transportation to any part of the United States.

And as we want our whiskies only sold pure, we will, from this time forward, rebarrel and ship all at proof, so that the trade can have no reason for changing our packages in any way.

Druggists and other dealers desiring FINE, PURE WHISKIES, will always find our goods meet their wants.

WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets,

TWO DOORS FROM GALT HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS.

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PURE OLD

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

BOURBON

WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

KENTUCKY RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

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Literary Department

From Chambers' Journal.

THE YEAR'S CHILDREN.

January, worn and gray,
Like an old pilgrim by the way,
Watches the snow and shivering sighs,
As the wild wind round him flies,
Or, huddled underneath a thorn,
Sits praying for the lingering morn.

February, bluff and bold,
O'er the furrows striding, scorns the cold,
And with his horses two abreast,
Makes who keen plow do his behest.

Rough March comes blustering down the road,
In his rough hand the oxen goad;
Or, with rough and angry haste,
Scatters the seed o'er the dark waste.

April, a child, half tears, half smiles,
Trips full of little playful wiles,
And, laughing, leath' the rainbow hood,
Seeks the wild violets in the wood.

May, the bright maiden, singing goes,
To where the snowy hawthorn blows,
Watching the lambs leap in the dells,
Listening the simple village bells.

June, with the mower's scarlet face,
Moves o'er the clover field apace,
And fast his crescent scythe he's thrown
O'er spots from whence the lark has flown.

July, the farmer, happy fellow,
Laughs to see the corn grow yellow;
The heavy grain he tosses up
From his right hand as from a cup.

August, the reaper, cleaves his way
Through golden waves to break of day;
Or, on his wagon, piled with corn,
At sunset home is proudly borne.

September, with his lagging band,
Leaps fence and pale-ant every band,
And casts into the wind in scorn
All cares and dangers from his horn.

October comes, a woodland old,
Fenced with tough leather from the cold;
Round swings his sturdy ax, and lo!
A fir-branch falls at every blow.

November covers before the flame,
Blear count forgetting her name,
Watches the blue smoke curling rise,
And broods upon old memories.

December, fat and rosy, strides,
His old heart warm, well clothed his sides,
With kind word for both young and old,
The cheerier for the bracing cold;
Laughing a welcome, open flings
His doors, and as he does he sings.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

SORROW.

Upon my lips she laid her touch divine,
And merry speech and careless laughter died;
She fixed her melancholy eyes on mine,
And would not be denied.

I saw the west wind loose its cloudlets white,
In flocks careering through the April sky;
I could not sing, though joy was at its height,
For she stood silent by.

I watched the lovely evening fade away—
A mist was lightly drawn across the stars;
She broke my quiet dream—I heard her say,
"Behold your prison bars!"

"Earth's gladness shall not satisfy your soul,
This beauty of the earth in which you live;
The crowning grace that sanctified the whole,
That I alone can give."

I heard and shrunk away from her afraid,
But still she held me and would still abide;
Youth's bounding pulses slackened and obeyed,
With slowly ebbing tide.

"Look thou beyond the evening star," she said,
"Beyond the changing splendors of the day;
Accept the pain, the weariness, the dread,
Accept, and bid me stay."

I turned and clasped her close with sudden strength,
And slowly, sweetly, I became aware
Within my arms God's angel stood at length,
White-robed and calm and fair.

And now I look beyond the evening star,
Beyond the changing splendors of the day,
Knowing the pain He sends more precious far,
More beautiful than they.

The Story of the Pansy.

BY MARGUERITE G. TOWNSEND.

LONG years ago, there lived in the south of France a poor young wood-carver with his little lame sister. Their home was on the edge of a forest, and often, as Paul sat at work, the glimpses he caught of swaying boughs and flitting birds filled his mind with quaint and beautiful fancies, which under his skillful fingers took a visible form and were carved into curious and delicate shapes. All day long his little sister rested on her low couch by the window, and busied her fingers in making the finest and mistiest of lace, while her corner was brightened by a box of pansies on the window-sill, where bloomed a profusion of these lovely flowers, with all the varied hues of a summer sunset. Thus the lives of these two young people flowed on for several happy years, till a sudden grief came upon them with bewildering force.

The autumn had come, and the forest had begun to lose its green beauty, when a fever broke out in the neighboring village and raged with such terrible violence that all the inhabitants who were able to go fled to the nearest town, and soon, from among Paul's many rich customers, not one was left. No one came to the cottage to buy his beautiful carvings, and his little sister's lace was no longer in demand. Poverty was a new thing for the brother and sister, but they bore it bravely, trying to cheer each other with hopeful plans for the future, while and kept up at least the appearance of content.

As the weeks passed on, the fever abated, but for some reason the customers were slow in returning, and it made Paul's heart ache to see how pale and thin his sister had grown, how listlessly her hands lay folded in her lap, and how mournfully she gazed out of her window, past the pansies to the blue sky that shone through the trees. He could not bear to see her fading day by day, when he knew that strengthening food would soon restore her.

One Sunday afternoon Paul was crossing the wood on his way home, after a journey to the town, where he had been trying to sell his carvings. Having met with poor success, he was in a more despairing mood than ever. Right before him in a leafy nook were two plump pheasants, whose golden plumage shone in the shifting sunbeams. Suddenly a thought flashed into his mind, and without a moment's hesitation he caught up a stone from the path and threw it with such good aim that one of the birds fell dead, while the other, with a shrill and frightened cry, disappeared in the dense undergrowth. Paul picked up the lifeless bird and hastened home, with one idea flitting in his mind—that now Aimee should have some nourishing food.

Arrived at the cottage, he plucked the pheasant, and in a little while, having cooked a most savory supper, carried it in to his sister. The girl was lying back on her couch, tired and weak, but the pleasant odor of the broth made her turn her head with an eager curiosity that was in itself new and encouraging. Little persuasion was required to induce her to taste it, and her brother looked on with delight to see how heartily she enjoyed her supper, and how soon the blue bowl was handed back quite empty.

This was not Aimee's last satisfactory meal, for Paul went often to the wood for game which he killed. He knew, it is true, that the forest belonged to a certain Baron, who was said to be a stern and cruel landlord; yet the young man had so long looked upon the wood as his home, had been so accustomed to bring from it fagots for his hearth, flowers and moss and birds' eggs for Aimee, and to wander through it at his pleasure, that it was by a sudden and painful shock that he was brought to find himself in the wrong. It was through an innocent question from his sister that Paul first saw his fault, and then the consciousness of wrong-doing, the dread of punishment, the fear of disgrace and of separation from Aimee, made his life seem a burden too heavy to be borne. The poor fellow's grief and remorse were intense, yet he felt sure that Aimee, deprived of nutritious food, would soon sink back into her old feeble condition. Tortured by these thoughts, he resolved to go but once more to the wood, and after that to try all other expedients, even to the selling of his beloved carving tools, to gain the money they so much needed.

It was quite late in the fall, yet the air was mild and pleasant, and Aimee sat at her favorite window, with the flush of the sunset on her face and her fingers caressing the velvet petals of the pansies. Paul lingered beside her a moment, then left the cottage and took a winding path through the wood and was soon out of sight. The young girl sat watching the clouds till it was quite dark, then nestled in a corner of her couch to await her brother's return. The darkness deepened, the stars came out one by one, and soon the rustling leaves and sighing breeze sent Aimee far into the land of dreams. The night wore away, and the lonely child still slept, but the first red light of morning found Paul lying in utter misery on the floor of the village prison. The evening before he had been caught by the Baron's keeper with two pheasants in his pocket, and, being unable to deny the charge of poaching, had been thrown into the jail to wait till his landlord had heard of the arrest.

The Baron had been lately married, and was still in that blissful state that story-tellers declare should follow marriage. He was sitting over his late breakfast, enjoying the society of his young and lovely wife, when the pleasant scene was interrupted by the arrival of a messenger, who came to inform him of Paul's capture on the previous night. The Baron's wrath was deeply kindled at the idea of such depredations upon his property, and his

wife was much distressed to hear of the misfortune that had fallen upon the poor wood-carver, at whose cottage she had been a frequent visitor. She tried to soften the Baron's anger, but only made matters worse, and, finding that her husband was implacable, she left him, with the charitable intention of consoling poor little Aimee.

The girl was alone, suffering the most agonizing suspense concerning her brother, and when the kind lady, as gently as possible, told her of his fate, the depth and abandonment of her grief was heartrending. No amount of reasoning, no hopeful word, was of any avail. Aimee could only lie back in her couch, white and frail like a crushed flower, and dumb and bewildered with grief. After vain attempts at consolation, the Baroness left her, returning home and sending a servant to take charge of Aimee. She then sought her husband.

He was alone, and at his wife's step the shadows left his face, only to return with deeper gloom when she began to plead the cause of the poor boy and his sister. Her eloquent story of their trials and temptations was all in vain, but when at last she used woman's most potent argument, tears, the inflexibility of the Baron's determination began to give way, and at last he consented to a sort of compromise. On the sideboard was a large oaken punch-bowl, a marvel of graceful form and graceful carving, around whose brim the workman's genius had fashioned a slender vine intermingling with oak leaves and ivy berries. The condition of Paul's freedom was that he should make a piece of carving that should surpass even this wonder of beauty, but, as the bowl was the work of a famous German artist, the Baroness dared not indulge in much hope of the young man's success. However, she immediately hastened to his prison, carrying the bowl with her, and, on being admitted by the jailer, found Paul in the depths of despondency. He was grateful for her interest in his trouble, but her account of the Baron's promise gave him little hope. After her departure, the Baroness sent him materials for working, as well as many encouraging messages, but her kindness was of no avail. The knife refused to obey his hand, and the wood obstinately refused to take any but the most commonplace and ungraceful shapes.

All this time poor Aimee remained at the cottage, waiting anxiously for the result of her brother's labor, and begging him to work hard for her sake. The Baroness came often to see her, and one day, when the young girl seemed more hopeful than usual, she asked her kind friend to stop at the jail on her way home and leave a message. When the words had been repeated many times, Aimee gathered a few of her pansies from the little box in the window to brighten her brother's gloomy room, and then, with many promises and last words, the lady departed, carrying her flowers.

The jailer admitted her as usual, but, on entering the cell, she saw that Paul was sleeping, so she laid the pansies beside him and went away.

The young man slept a long time, and, on awaking, his eyes were greeted by the bunch of bright flowers, whose presence seemed to fill the whole room with light, for they brought back the picture of his home, especially of Aimee's window, with the trees waving outside and the sunshine streaming in. The thought of that little sister and that pleasant home filled his soul with a new hope, and, seizing his tools, he went to work with all the eagerness of a newly formed purpose. He carved all day long, and when darkness came, went to rest in a happier frame of mind than before, while the pansies kept watch over his sleep during the night.

The days wore on, and Paul worked from early morning till the last ray of daylight. The beautiful work went on rapidly, and it approached completion his spirits rose more and more until at last the eventful day came when it was announced as finished. The Baron and his wife went to the jail quite early, and found the young workman in an agony of suspense. His fears vanished, however, when with trembling hands he uncovered his work and a slanting sunbeam bathed it in a flood of golden radiance. He had made a little work-table, carved of oak, in shape as graceful as a flower. Around the margin was a wreath of pansies, their petals so thin and fine that it seemed as if they stirred in the breeze, while the pointed leaves contrasted well with the finished roundness of the flowers. All down the one slender pedestal of the table the delicate buds and leaves blossomed and twined, crowding about the base in lovely and fantastic shapes. The Baroness held the punch-bowl beside Paul's dainty work, but the oak leaves around its brim seemed carved in comparison. The Baron, taken by surprise, declared that the wood-carver's liberty had been fairly earned,

and promised to forgive past offenses and supply him with work for the future.

That very day saw the brother and sister once more united; and, while Aimee nestled close to Paul in perfect content, he said, with a glance at the box in the window:

"Ah, Aimee! it was your bunch of pansies that brought us together, after all!"

And ever since that time, though Paul and Aimee are long forgotten, the flower has been called "*La Belle Pansée*,"—"The Beautiful Thought."

THE OPEN DOOR.

Within a town of Holland once
A widow dwelt, 'tis said,
So poor, alas! her children asked
One night in vain for bread,
But this poor woman loved the Lord,
And knew that He was good;
So, with her little ones around,
She prayed to Him for food.

When prayer was done, her eldest child,
A boy of eight years old,
Said, softly, "In the Holy Book,
Dear mother, we are told
How God, with food by ravens brought,
Supplied His prophet's need."
"Yes," answered she; "but that, my son,
Was long ago indeed."

"But, mother, God may do again
What He has done before;
And so, to let the birds fly in,
I will uncloze the door."
Then little Dirk, in simple faith,
Threw open the door full wide,
So that the radiance of their lamp
Fell on the path outside.

Ere long, the burgomaster passed,
And, noticing the light,
Paused to inquire why the door
Was open so at night,
"My little Dirk has done it, sir,"
The widow smiling said,
"That ravens might fly in and bring
My hungry children bread."

"Indeed!" the burgomaster cried;
"Then here's a raven, lad;
Come to my home and you shall see
Where bread may soon be had."
Along the street to his own house
He quickly led the boy,
And sent him back with food that filled
His humble home with joy.

The supper ended, little Dirk
Went to the open door,
Looked up, said, "Many thanks, good Lord,"
Then shut it fast once more.
For, though no bird had entered in,
He knew that God on high
Had hearkened to his mother's prayer,
And sent this full supply.

Dickens Mortified at His Boots.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Charles Dickens during his first visit to America:

"We had, by the by, another serenade at Hartford, from a Mr. Adams (a nephew of John Quincy Adams) and a German friend. They were beautiful singers, and when they began, in the dead of night, in a long, musical, echoing passage outside our chamber door, singing, in low voices, to guitars, about home and about friends, and other topics that they knew would interest us, we were more moved than I can tell you.

"In the midst of my sentimentality, though, a thought occurred to me which made me laugh so immoderately that I was obliged to cover my face with the bed-clothes. 'Good heavens!' said I to Kate, 'what a monstrously ridiculous and commonplace appearance my boots must have outside the door!' I was never so impressed with the sense of the absurdity of boots in all my life."

ONLY AN IDEA.

Bulwer says poverty is only an idea in nine cases out of ten. Some men with ten thousand dollars a year suffer more for want of means than others with five hundred dollars. The reason is, the richer man has artificial wants. His income is ten thousand dollars a year, and he suffers enough in being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns a dollar a day and does not go in debt is the happier of the two. Very few people who have never been rich will believe this; but it is true. There are thousands and thousands with princely incomes who never know a minute's peace. There is really more happiness among the workmen in the world than among those who are called rich.

NEVER be sorry for any generous thing that you ever did, even if it was betrayed. Never be sorry that you were magnanimous, if the man was mean afterward. Never be sorry that you gave. It was right for you to give, even if you were imposed upon. You cannot afford to keep on the safe side by being mean.

AN honest Philadelphia German, who got excited over an account of an elopement of a married woman exclaimed: "If mine wife runs away mit anoder man's wife, I will shake him out of her breeches, if she be mine fiddler-mine Gott!"

Too late, too late! who has not said—
The post is out—the train has gone—
The time is fled—the debt not paid—
The aid not sought—the work not done?
Neglect makes up life's weary freight,
And then we cry, Too late, too late!

A writer who had cautioned his readers against "casting their pearls before swine," was amazed and grieved to perceive that the compositor had warned the public against "casting their pearls before sunrise." This was corrected in proof; but the reporter who declared that a certain new store had "60 fancy windows," was even more indignant than the storekeeper, when he saw in his paper the statement that the establishment contained "60 faded widows." The poet suffers most deeply. Nothing could be worse, for instance, than the misery of the bard who asserted in his copy, that he "kissed her under the silent stars," only to find that the compositor compelled him to "kick her under the cellar stairs."

A man, on the day he became one hundred years old, went to have pair of shoes made, remarking that he wanted them built substantially, with plenty of hob-nails. The storekeeper remarked that he might not live to wear such a pair of shoes out, when the old gentleman retorted that he commenced this hundred years a good deal stronger than he did the last one!

A good, finished scandal, full-armed and equipped, such as circulates in the world, is rarely the production of a single individual, or even of a single coterie. It sees the light in one, is rocked and nurtured in another, is petted and developed and attains its growth in a third, and receives its finishing touches only after passing through a multitude of hands.

In Chickasaw county, Miss., some time since, Mr. Lorenzo Day married Miss Martha Week, upon which a local poet comments as follows:

"A Day is made, a Week is lost,
But time should not complain,
There'll soon be little days enough
To make the week again."

"Don't trouble yourself to open your mouth any wider," said a dentist to a man who was extending his mouth frightfully, "as I intend to stay on the outside during the performance."

A shawl manufacturer in Philadelphia is said to have spun a thread 27 miles long from one pound of American wool. This is one of the greatest yarns on record.

How many who use the needle ever dream that we send to Great Britain, annually, \$15,000,000 in gold for the single article of spool cotton?

Josh Billings says: "Success don't konsist in never makin' blunders, but in never makin' the same one the second time."

In what way does a lady treat a man like a telescope?—When she pulls him out, looks him through, and then shuts him up.

Why would Venus, descending from Olympus, be like a liberal husband?—Because she would come down hand-some.

Miscellaneous.

The agricultural interests of New England, according to a recent address before the New England Agricultural Society, by George B. Loring, are gradually improving. Although the area of cultivated land in some of the New England States has diminished, the agricultural product of those States is said to have increased both in quantity and value. There are farms in remote sections, whose communication with the market is remote and tedious, which are reduced in value and perhaps deserted. But they have their service still, and may be converted into pastures for well-selected cattle, or be used for the growing of timber and wood, in either of which occupations they can be made to pay an ample income on their present prices per acre; while many of them can be used for the purpose of supplying hay to a constantly increasing market by the use of some reliable and cheap fertilizer. But while such farms as these have deteriorated in value, all cultivated lands in the neighborhood of markets have largely increased, and a vast amount of waste land lying in such localities is each year brought into profitable cultivation by those who find in them the best investment for their capital and skilled labor.

The attention of glass manufacturers is invited to the consideration of a revolution in glass making, which has lately taken place in Finland. Glass has been successfully made from a granite called cupakivi, found there; the composition of which, upon analysis, was found to contain silica, 74 per cent.; felspar, 15; oxide of iron, 8; lime, 1; alkalis with traces of magnesia, 9; and this approaching the requirements for the making of glass, an experiment followed in which 500 parts of granite and 200 parts of limestone were melted together. A white glass resulted. The second experiment was with 500 parts of granite, 150 of lime and 75 of soda, produced a more fusible but a harder glass.

The copious rains of the present winter on the Pacific coast are promoters of the two great interests—mining and agriculture. Placer and hydraulic mining, which has suffered greatly from lack of water the last two years, is now in a flourishing condition, the reservoirs being bountifully supplied. In some of the California mining regions the miners have, for a year or two past, been taking out pay dirt and piling it up to await the coming of sufficient rain to enable them to wash it. Many creeks and gulches that have been worked over half a dozen times renew their golden tribute after each abundant pluvial visitation, and it is estimated that in consequence of this fortunate state of affairs, the mines of all descriptions will yield more gold the coming season than at any time the past decade. The most flattering prospects are also in store for agriculturists, and there is no good reason why the coming harvest, in both these departments of industry, may not vitalize all other branches of business, and make the year one of the most prosperous in the history of California.

The advance in iron and other ship-building materials in Great Britain seems likely to check somewhat the building of ships on the Clyde, which has made such wonderful progress the last year or two. Already, as we learn from the circular of Alfred Brett & Co., London, the rise in materials increases the difficulty of concluding fresh contracts, and tends to enhance the price of all iron vessels in the market, especially those with modern machinery and appliances. The same authority adds that there has been considerable inquiry for purchase on foreign account, stimulated, no doubt, by the anticipated imposition of a heavy duty in France on all tonnage not built in that country (in addition to the machinery), before it can be brought under the French flag. When this measure shall have been passed, it will almost amount to a prohibition of the sale of English vessels to the French.

In reply to an inquiry whether the stockholders of a national bank will be required to pay a municipal tax upon the shares held by them in case of exchanging six per cent. bonds deposited to secure the redemption of circulating notes for five per cent. bonds of the new funded loan, the Treasurer of the United States writes that although the act of July 14, 1870, declares that the funded loan of 1871 and interest thereon shall be exempt from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority. The deposit of bonds of that loan by a national bank with the Treasury of the United States, to secure the redemption of its circulating notes, does not bring exemption to the bank from any payment of taxes which it would otherwise have been required to pay.

It appears from the returns of tonnage built in the United States in the year 1871, that the tonnage built for foreign trade is less than during any year since 1844. The tonnage built for home trade enjoys a fair degree of prosperity, being larger than for any year since 1866. The kind of vessels most generally built now is Tern., or three-mast schooners, of from 350 to 600, 700 and even 900 tons register. These schooners are, many of them, as large or larger than the largest ships of twenty-five years ago. From the peculiarity of their rig, they cost much less than a ship of the same size, and are much more economical on the score of crews and subsistence.

Mutual benevolence is the great bond of human society, and without it life itself is a burden, full of fear and anxiety, and void of all comfort and pleasure. Let us therefore avoid the crime of ingratitude above all others.

A country editor complained to old Dr. Routh that he received only five pounds for preaching a certain sermon at Oxford. "Five pounds!" exclaimed the doctor; "why I wouldn't have preached that sermon for fifty!"

A white garment appears worse with slight soiling, than do colored garments much soiled; so a little fault in a good man attracts more attention than grave offenses in bad men.

When does a sailor take least room in a ship?—When he sleeps in his watch.

Why is the early grass like a pen-knife?—Because the spring brings out the blades.

Why is a theatre a most melancholy object?—Because the people are in tiers.

Why is Alexis a very fast man?—Because he is always a Rushin. (Russian.)

When is a woman like a sparrow?—When she's in earnest. (In her nest.)

Why is an editor like a carpenter?—Because he is often bored.

Agricultural Department.

Grapes and Their Uses.

I have often been surprised that so few people know of no other use for grapes than to eat them from hand or make them into wine. Why, they are good to cook! Yes, strange as it may appear, they are most excellent stewed for sauce, make a very rich tart or pie, the nicest of jellies, no fruit better canned. Can be dried with less trouble than almost any other fruit. But the seeds—the great rough seeds—what do you do with them? We rough country folks care nothing for the seeds, we eat "em." But if you do not wish to eat them, all you have to do is to procure a brass wire sieve (they are on sale made expressly for the purpose) with meshes between the wires just coarse enough so that the seed will not pass through, squeeze the pulp and seeds from the skins, throw the skins into one vessel, and then rub the pulp through the sieve into another; but when well cooked, if stirred a little, the seeds will mostly settle to the bottom, and be out of the way. The Concord is much better for cooking when half ripe, or when red, not black. Ives' Seedling is the best for cooking purposes we have yet tried. To dry them, cut the canes with the fruit and all the leaves on them, and hang them in the sunshine. They will dry in a few days and can be packed away for winter use, when they will be found better, when properly cooked, than most any other dried fruit.

The best thing about the whole grape business is, that the coarser, easiest grown and most unpalatable of our grapes, are the best for cooking purposes; and I have not a doubt that there is now, and will be produced a line of grapes too pulpy and austere to be eaten raw at all, that will be very fine for cooking, like some pears. I have now a large, beautiful and productive white grape that will keep fresh and sound through the winter, and though entirely unfit to eat, I have no doubt but that it will prove "splendid" when stewed. The finer grapes, like the Delaware, etc., are not near so nice or so good for this purpose as the coarser sorts. The Clinton is "awful nice" if freed from skin and seeds, and eaten with sugar as a sauce for dessert, "you bet." So let us utilize the easiest of all fruits, grown in all ways.—[Cor. Pomologist and Gardener.

The Mare For a Farmer.

Every farmer who breeds horses for his own use or the market, should, at the outset, possess himself of a highly formed, powerfully built, well-bred mare, standing at least fifteen hands two inches high, and weighing no less than 1,200 pounds in ordinary condition. This mare he should breed to a thoroughbred horse of pure pedigree, good form, great strength and depth of body, standing on short, powerful and sound limbs. He should at least be sixteen hands high, and weigh no less than 1,200 pounds. From the union of these we may reasonably expect a fine animal. The mare must be at least reasonably well-bred, and ought to be larger if any thing than the horse. Never breed to a small or delicate thoroughbred. If you sow weeds you cannot expect to reap wheat. It may be asked why the same result may not be attained by breeding your fine mare to one of the many breeds of draft horses. It might suffice to say that experience rests on reason. The thoroughbred and draft horse are of the same genus, but they are entirely of a different origin.

In form and physical constitution they are widely different. The thoroughbred is the highest and most perfect type of the horse, while the draft horse is the very lowest. In physical form and composition they differ as widely as the Caucasian does from the Ethiopian. If you breed a superior, the product will not be similar to either. It will degrade the superior and elevate the grade of the inferior. Hence it is called a mongrel or grade. If you breed an inferior race with a lower grade than a superior, the product will be inferior to both, because the tendency of all animals is to revert to the origin that most strongly predominates in it. Therefore, if you breed your quarter or eight-bred mare to a coarse Norman, Percheron, Clydesdale, Punch or Lincolnshire stallion the product must be inferior to both, because they are not elevating the standard, but degrading it.

Seed Potatoes.

It is the practice of the majority of our potato-growers to use for seed that portion of their crop too small for marketing, and the effect of this when long continued, on the yield, healthfulness and quality of the crop, is a question worthy of careful consideration. In the selection of seed the potato crop has received different treatment from any of our standard crops. As a rule farmers use the best

of their grain to sow; they are careful to procure that which is plump and fully matured, but the seed potatoes are those which are too small for market, and which, from the manner of growth, necessarily are not as fully ripe, and are devoid of that perfection which exists in the larger tubers. There is another fact to be considered, which is that no one of our standard farm crops has had so many varieties deteriorated, run out, discarded, as the potato. If we could not originate new varieties every few years, having a larger stock of native vigor, the demand for this article of food could not be met. Is this deterioration the result of the practice of using the small potatoes for seed?

The only way to definitely answer this question is by long continued experiment. The varieties which have even partially deteriorated are not proper subjects for such trial, but rather some of the newer ones which are yet in their full vigor. As private persons are not likely to undertake and carry out such an experiment, its importance should commend it to the agricultural school where experimental grounds are maintained. Take the early rose for instance, or Harrison or Peerless and plant one plot with seeds selected from the most perfect tubers, and another with the small-sized ones. Propagate from the same stocks, and at the end of a dozen or twenty years the question whether small potatoes are as good for seed as the larger and riper might be intelligently answered. Experiments seem to show that potatoes to seed is sure to germinate when it contains the least percentage of starch—a condition attaching to immature tubers, or those grown on new land, or that which is wet and cool.

Butter, Cheese and Milk.

It requires about sixteen quarts of good milk to make a pound of butter, and ten quarts to make a pound of cheese.

It is often a question with the farmers how they can best dispose of their dairy products. If we consider that the pork produced from the buttermilk or whey pays for the extra trouble involved in case of butter and cheese, the account will stand about as follows, when butter is selling at forty cents per pound, cheese at eleven cents and milk at three cents per quart:

One pound of butter—sixteen quarts of milk forty cents, of 21 cents per quart for milk.

One pound of cheese—10 quarts of milk—11 cents, or 1-11 cents per quart for milk.

In order to pay 3 cents per quart for the milk consumed, the pound of cheese would have to be sold at 30 cents or 1 pound of butter at 50 cents. In the neighborhood of large cities milk will command even better prices than the above, as it is frequently worth 5 cents a quart; this would bring the value of butter up 80 cents and cheese 50 cents.

A farmer can easily judge from these figures which is the most profitable business for him, the prices being in all cases those which can be obtained on the farm. If the articles are to be delivered, the ratio will be somewhat changed. For a person living a long distance from the market, or where the means of communication are slow and uncertain, cheese will most likely be the only available means of reaching a market. For those living nearer to market, with good facilities for reaching it, butter is the best paying product.

In order to make milk pay, the market must not be over three hours' distance from the farm. Many railroads, however, equalize the freight on milk, charging the customers the same price whether they live ten or thirty miles from the city.

The Peeler Cotton.

There have been many laudable efforts made to improve the lint of this great Southern crop, and no doubt the length and fineness of the staple have been greatly improved, but there has been a serious evil connected with this cotton improvement question—we refer to the speculative spirit it has nursed and harbored to the injury of the honest farmer. Dickson, of Georgia, has reaped a rich harvest from his improved cotton seed, and in numbers of instances the farmers have given five dollars per bushel for the Dickson seed, which was not a particle better than the common cotton seed. We trust the day of speculation has passed, and hereafter when a farmer makes any discovery he will divide it with his neighbor farmers without requiring half his lands and mules. In this connection we copy an article from the Southern Cultivator on the Peeler Cotton:

"I firmly believe that the Peeler cotton is equal in value, if not superior, to any other that is being raised in Mississippi. It branches beautifully, is short jointed, which makes the stalks sufficiently strong to support a good top crop, and has proven to be

earlier by ten days than any other variety I have ever planted. It has a beautiful staple, long and fine, and is valued at one-half cent more in market than any other upland cotton. It is prolific, yields more per acre than the Dickson, Prolific or what is called the "Green Seed Cotton," and is picked more easily than either of the three mentioned, as the balls are much larger and the lint longer. It also leaves the old hull more easily, which is one objection I have to it, as it will fall out and waste when well opened, if the picking is postponed. It has another objection, namely: the lint being longer than most cotton, the draft in ginning is increased, and therefore more time is required to gin the same number of pounds than other cotton, and especially the Prolific. I can gin 1,200 of the Peeler cotton or 1,500 of the Prolific in about the same time, and both will turn out very nearly the same number of pounds of lint, viz: 400—at least that is the way they turn out for me. W. H. SEITZLER, "DURANT, Miss."

Seeding With Timothy Alone.

At a recent meeting of the Western New York Farmers' Club the question of sowing Timothy seed, alone, in the fall, for producing a heavy crop the following season, was discussed. Mr. Reid and others said this was frequently done. Mr. Root said that in Niagara county a few years ago farmers prepared their ground as if for wheat, then sowed timothy only, and the next year gathered six or eight bushels of timothy seed per acre, besides one-half a crop of good hay. This made a very payable return. Merely to get the land into grass it was better, probably, to sow timothy with wheat in the fall. In some places farmers plow old, run-out timothy meadows, re-seed and greatly increase the crop the next season. Mr. Hodges had a corn field which he wished to make into a timothy meadow as soon as possible, and was advised to summer fallow it next season; and sow timothy in the fall. If the soil was very fertile and clean a spring crop could be grown, and wheat after with timothy seeding. If it was foul with seeds it was best to summer fallow. Mr. Root held that the best way to kill weeds with the fallow is to plow only once, but deeply, and then cultivate the surface.

Houdans.

This breed of fowls originated in France, some of its representatives here, or their progenitors, having been imported directly from that country, and other strains having come by way of England. It is well-known that the French are proficient in gastronomy, and give poultry and eggs a prominent place in their cookery. The most tender and juicy-fleshed fowls having been highly prized and selected for a series of years for breeding stock, in a district of country which, in good part, supplied the Paris market, there arose, at length, several breeds of considerable value, among which the Houdans stand pre-eminent. As the selection which finally fixed their qualities was not based on an arbitrary or conventional standard, but upon notions of utility almost entirely, the breed is fundamentally serviceable. It was made for use and not for show. If it proves adapted to our climate—and it will to that of the middle and southern portions, at least, and perhaps to the northern—it will be a very valuable acquisition. The Houdans possess the crest and muffer of the Polish varieties, and the fifth toe of the Dorkings, and in shape of body and general features they are a combination of both breeds. The Polish are all small boned, with never anything of the coarse about them, and Dorkings are remarkable in the same respects, and also for size, fullness of breast, and a peculiar squareness of body. These qualities are all represented in the Houdans. The comb of the cock branches like the antlers of a deer. A good, vigorous specimen, shows a remarkably rotund form. Notwithstanding so many breeders regard the game as exhibiting the figure of Canticler to perfection, we must be allowed to say that, to our notion, a first-rate Houdan rooster affords an outline far superior. This breed are non-sitters and good layers. Their eggs are remarkably large and white, and as plump in shape as the birds themselves. The colors of the plumage are snow white and jet black, irregularly distributed in patches.

Mulching.

But few of our farmers appreciate the benefits of mulching, which, from experience, we find to be the most effectual and beneficial work that can be given to strawberries, grapevines and all kinds of small fruits. Liberal mulching with straw or leaves on the fruit trees early in the spring, before the frost comes out, will often save a crop of fruit by keeping the bloom back a week or so. A good mulch on small fruit invariably increases the production from fifteen to twenty-five per cent, as well as contributing very materially to the size, color and cleanliness of fruit. We believe that mulching will pay well.

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Miscellaneous.

Excellent Interest Rules.

For finding the interest on any principal for any number of days. The answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right-hand figures of answer to express it in dollars and cents:

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run; separate right hand figure from product, and divide by 9.

Five per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 72.

Six per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure, and divide by 6.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 45.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 4.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 36.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 3.

Fifteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 24.

Eighteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 2.

Twenty per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.

Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 15.

CONVENIENT FOR REFERENCE.

When computing interest at four per cent., two places pointed off from right of the principal gives the interest upon it for ninety days.

At 5 per cent. (two places pointed off) 72 days

At 6	60 days
At 8	45 days
At 9	40 days
At 10	36 days
At 12	30 days
At 15	24 days
At 18	20 days
At 20	18 days
At 24	15 days

Weights of Various Kinds of Produce per Bushel.

Articles.	Weights per bushel.
Apples, dried.	35
Barley.	48
Barley Malt (including weight of bags).	55
Beans.	50
Bran.	40
Charcoal.	30
Coke.	32
Corn.	56
Corn in ear.	56
Coal.	56
Honey.	35
Hay (plastering).	35
Oats.	33
Onion Sets.	25
Onions.	25
Peaches, dried.	33
Pears.	35
Potatoes.	55
Potatoes, Sweet.	55
Rye.	56
Rye Malt, (including weight of sacks).	55
Seeds.	35
Timothy.	45
Flax.	45
Hemp.	45
Canary.	45
Millet.	45
Hungarian Grass.	45
Blue Grass.	45
Wheat.	60
Buckwheat.	52
Corn Meal.	55
Turnips.	55

By the law of Ohio 62 lbs is a bushel of Clover Seed, and 32 lbs a bushel of oats. In buying or selling in this market, the customary weights given above, however, are the universal rule.

Useful Facts for Grocers.

ARROBA.—A Spanish weight of 25 lbs., and measure of about 4 lbs., as a Portuguese weight of about 32 lbs.

CERCOON.—A bale or package made of hides.

MAUND.—A Bengal weight of 100 lbs. Troy, or 82 lbs. Avoirdupois.

PIGCO.—A Chinese weight of 163 1-3 lbs. It is divided into 100 cattis or 1600 taels. The Chinese call it Tau.

QUARTER.—In dry measure, the fourth of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain; as a quarter of wheat.

QUINTAL.—A hundred weight, or 112 lbs.

TAEL.—In China, a denomination of money worth nearly seven shillings sterling, or about a dollar and a half gold; also a weight of one and a third ounces.

High Rates of Interest.

With the view of indicating plainly the great difficulty on the part of borrowers paying a high rate of interest, we again ask a careful consideration of the increase of capital invested at the various rates of interest, as set forth in the following statement:

If one dollar be invested, and the interest added to the principal annually, at the rate named, we shall have the following result as the accumulation of 100 years:

One Dollar, 100 years at 1 per cent.	\$2.70
do do do 2 do	7.69
do do do 3 do	24.27
do do do 4 do	108.35
do do do 5 do	426.58
do do do 6 do	1775.84
do do do 7 do	7012.09
do do do 8 do	28493.87
do do do 9 do	114891.64
do do do 10 do	458335.27

A muddy stream, flowing into one clear and sparkling, for a time runs along by itself. A little further down they unite and the whole is impure. So youth, untouched by sin, may, for a time, keep its purity in foul company, but a little later they unite.

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It is universally conceded that advertising is a necessary success in business. It is also conceded, by all who are in the metal trade, that newspapers are the best medium for reaching the parties whose trade is desired. The time has been when thousands of words were wasted in books, circulars, maps, charts and other advertising schemes. Now the largest and shrewdest advertising campaign is conducted by newspaper advertising. The IRON WORLD AND MANUFACTURER reaches more people engaged in the metal trades than the New York Tribune. It is therefore a BETTER AND MUCH CHEAPER medium of reaching this line of trade than the Tribune. We have no hesitation in saying that our journal is the best medium in the United States for reaching the metal trade, and we will be happy at any time to furnish references to leading manufacturers in this city and elsewhere, who will testify to the fact that they have received orders for goods from parties who read their cur in the IRON WORLD. In fact, many who have availed themselves of this medium, candidly say that its value exceeds that of all other journals in which they are represented.

Notices of the Press.

From the Saturday Evening Mirror, Indianapolis, Indiana.

THE IRON WORLD AND MANUFACTURER is the name of a paper published in Pittsburgh, Pa., devoted to the iron interests of the country, and is about the only exclusive organ of it. It is conducted with a special reference to the dissemination of accurate knowledge, not only of processes and inventions, machinery and manufacturing establishments, but of the political relations of iron and its connected industries. It is an invaluable paper for all interested in iron, either as owners or as consumers. Its selections are made from an immense range of the best papers devoted to the mechanic arts, and its editorials are carefully written and free from partisan bias. It supports the policy of "protection," of course, but it does it with no partisan feeling, as completely abstracted from such influences as discussions of electricity or astronomy. It is a weekly, of large size, elegantly printed and frequently adorned with excellent illustrations of the mechanical topics discussed. Price, \$4 a year.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.

THE IRON WORLD AND MANUFACTURER, published at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, contains a large amount of matter valuable to those interested in the metal trades. We understand that they have made important additions to their editorial staff and have redoubled their exertions to make their paper the recognized standard organ of the metal trade. The IRON WORLD is now developed around Pittsburgh brings them in the very center of the largest iron-producing districts in the country, and this fact added to the present influence of the Iron World places it at the head of the papers devoted to the iron trade in this country.

From the U. S. Railroad and Mining Register, Philadelphia.

THE IRON WORLD AND MANUFACTURER, of Pittsburgh, comes to us, as usual, full of excellent reliable and indispensable statistics, reports of markets, new inventions, and advertisements, well illustrated and capitally well printed. The IRON WORLD is a first-class paper, presenting a weekly picture of the condition and prospects of the iron manufacture west of the Allegheny mountains, and of the metal trade of the seaboard cities. This paper shows how to do one thing and do it well. It does not flatter away its energies on editorial subjects, repeating what has been said by the daily press, and it succeeds, therefore, in its first design of supplying workers and dealers in iron with all the current news relating to that business. It is in this respect the iron organ of the country, and deserves the liberal patronage its advertising columns represent. Its editorials are fresh, intelligent and free from prejudice, and its correspondents tell us the things best worth knowing about the iron establishments of the country. It is a cheap paper, \$4 a year, and can be subscribed for at No. 71 Grant street, Pittsburgh. Its managing editor informed us the other day that its subscribers file its issues carefully, instead of cutting them up for isolated articles. We often have occasion to refer to them for information which has otherwise escaped us.

From the Chicago Journal of Commerce.

THE IRON WORLD AND MANUFACTURER—A Representative of American Metal Manufacturers, Workers and Dealers.—This is the title and descriptive character of a neatly printed and profusely illustrated folio or thirty-six columns, published by the Iron World Publishing Company, 71 Grant Street, Pittsburgh. The issue before us is volume 2, No. 14. Its editorial descriptions of manufactures, recent improvements, correspondence, market reports, etc., indicate industry and ability. It deserves the patronage of all interested in the prosperity of American manufactures in general. It will, however, be more particularly interesting to those engaged in the iron and hardware trade, which will welcome its weekly returns as an essential aid to every department of their business.

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IMPORTANT FACTS 1871. FALL AND WINTER 1871. TRADE. WHOLESALE. M'CORD, BRADLEY & CO. No. 28 MAIN STREET, bet. SEVENTH and EIGHTH, LOUISVILLE, KY. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

FROM the time of the first patent of a sewing machine, in 1822, there have been more than 1,000 inventions of real or alleged improvements in it. A great proportion of the inventions have been discarded as defective or useless. The most valuable improvements are owned and controlled by three or four of the many sewing machine companies, and the machines are now made at the rate of two thousand a day. A business of such great and increasing magnitude, involving the livelihood of many thousands, and the honor and prosperity of all, claims the attention of all, and to point out which of the leading companies now makes the

Most Perfect Sewing Machine

is the object of this article, based upon indisputable facts, written without prejudice, and in the light of all the information we have gathered upon the subject.

The first WEED SEWING MACHINE was patented by the late Theodore E. Weed, in 1841, since which time it has been greatly improved. Its work perfect and its capacity increased. The business men and capitalists who now compose the Weed Sewing Machine Company, reorganized in 1867, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, after much time and experience produced their new

Family Favorite Sewing Machine.

So great were its merits and success, that within five years they reached a position in their line which required twenty years for their principal competitors to attain.

At the Paris Exposition in 1867

the Weed company took the highest prize for the best sewing machine. This established its claims for ability to execute work of every description, without change or adjustment, and from the most delicate to the heaviest goods—a range of work never before attempted by any machine.

Wheeler & Wilson were awarded a gold medal only for their machine for making button-holes. Elias Howe received the Legion of Honor or decoration, being the original inventor of the sewing machine, upon which vast improvements have been made by others, the Weed machine being adjudged the best of all. As the

Maryland Institute Exhibition in 1869

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At the first public examination, the agent of the Weed machine presented, in writing, to the committee appointed to examine the mechanical merits of each,

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A silver medal, each, to the Wheeler & Wilson and the Howe machines. None of the committee or judges had ever before examined the Weed machine. This was its first appearance as a competitor for honors at a public exhibition in Maryland. The judges where wholly appointed by the Executive committee, and were persons well known to the respective competitors. The verdict was that of an unquestioned, honest, intelligent and competent authority, decisively and unanimously pronounced.

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Kentucky Coal and Iron Mines.

The Kentucky State Legislature has granted an exceeding liberal charter to what is designated as the "Red river Iron Manufacturing Company." The development of the coal and mineral resources of the State must be found to the benefit and increased wealth of its citizens generally, including this city, which is deeply interested in having an abundance of coal at cheap and uniform rates. The future greatness of Louisville depends upon the advance and extension of her manufacturing interest, and the Red river, or, rather, Kentucky river iron mines should be worked to their utmost capacity, and Louisville should be the chief depot and market for the iron. We want more rolling mills, more foundries, nail works, and novelty works, and the material and the work should be in the State and of the State. The best, cheapest, most readily made and available, as it is the most natural outlet for the coal and iron of the Red river region, of Estill, Madison and Lee counties, is by way of the Kentucky river, by means of slack-water navigation to Three Forks. The river improvements are neglected, if not hampered, and the Legislature should direct its energies in that direction without further delay. The influence, if not the material aid of the State is demanded to reverse the adverse decisions of the courts in regard to the long-neglected slack-water improvements of the Kentucky river. The coal and iron mines can be reached, and the products floated down the river to this port at a very trivial cost of delay, as compared to the cost of railroad transportation alone, or exclusively.

The project of extending the Richmond branch railroad through Madison, Estill and Lee counties—a distance of forty miles or over—to reach the Red river coal and iron mines, is a move in the right direction. The counties interested are rich in agricultural as well as mineral resources, and the people of that section are willing to subscribe liberally to the enterprise. They also have the endorsement of sixty-five of the leading business firms in the city, who will, no doubt, subscribe handsomely, as they are directly interested.

Let the branch railroad be built; and to that end subscription lists should be opened at once. The city, however, in its corporate capacity through the General Council, must not be called upon for any more railroad appropriations or assessments or taxes in any shape. The subscriptions of the city to the river improvement should not be diverted, as the river route is a necessity, and competition is demanded.

Completion of the Maysville Railroad to Paris.

After many years and vicissitudes the Maysville railroad is completed to Paris, Ky. Its length is about fifty miles, and it was built at a cost to the present company of about \$1,200,000—being \$24,000 per mile—probably the cheapest broad gauge railroad in the country. The prospects of the road and the proposed connection northward with the Pennsylvania Central will render the Maysville road a part of a great national route, and will be shorter by eighty miles than any existing line to the city of New York. Paris is now united with Maysville, the Kentucky Central will soon strike out for Knoxville, and the unconquerable energy and enthusiasm of the people, aided by the counties along the line, will build the road to the Big Sandy. This will secure six outlets of trade and will insure the future growth and prosperity of that community.

A meeting of gentlemen connected with banking institutions in various sections, has been held in New York, for the purpose of organizing a bank as a representative National Bank of the country. There is much need of such an institution, and, with proper management, could not fail to succeed.

The Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives has decided to report favorably the bill of the last session authorizing mail steamship service between New Orleans and Havana each way. The bill directs the Postmaster-General to contract for a semi-monthly mail service for ten years by American-built iron steamships, owned by American citizens, the limit expense to the Government to be \$100,000 per annum. This service must begin within eighteen months of the date of the contract, and the Postmaster-General is authorized to pay any reasonable compensation to one or more pioneer vessels placed on the route before the completion of the regular steamers. The Government reserves the right to take any or all the vessels in the time of war at a fair valuation.

What class of women are apt to give tone to society?—The belles.

Mr. John Roach, the iron shipbuilder, has been giving the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives his views on what he regards as the proper measures for the revival of American commerce. Mr. Roach opposes free ships, free materials and drawbacks, but approves a proper and judicious system of bounties and subsidies. He also advanced and sustained at length the idea that the future great shipyards of America will be, not on the coast, but, like those of England, on the great rivers, like the Mississippi, Ohio and Delaware. A delegation of shippers and shipbuilders from a number of the most important ports of the country, including Donald McKay of Boston, have also been before the committee, protesting against the Boutwell-Sheppard bill lately reported to the House. They declare that its bounties are altogether too small, and are substantially worthless. The iron shipbuilders want at least fifty or sixty dollars a ton bounty, and paid promptly on the building of the vessel, not delayed through five years as the bill proposes. Who shall decide when doctors thus disagree?

Germany has issued a new coinage, the 20 mark piece being the standard, which does not agree in value with any of the existing German coins. It is expected that all the German States will ultimately conform their coinage to the national standard. The new 20 gold piece is equal to 19 shillings 6 pence English; 24 francs 69 2/3 centimes French, and 4 dollars 76 49 cents American coinage.

It has ever been seen, that the false worshippers of God have made more pompous show, and fair flourishes of their piety and religion, than the true.

The poor man's purse may be empty, but he has as much gold in the sunset, and as much silver in the moon, as anybody.

Happy is that resolution that can follow God in the dark, and let him dispose of the event.

The one concern of every man is to stand by the right, and let God take care of results.

Money Orders.

The money order system has gone into effect, the postoffice in this city being one of those designated for the sale of orders in Great Britain. The following are the rates of commission in U. S. currency, to be charged for sending orders:

On orders not exceeding \$10.....	25 cents
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20.....	25
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$50.....	25
Over \$50 and not exceeding \$100.....	25
Over \$100 and not exceeding \$500.....	25
Over \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000.....	25

Help Us.

A new year has commenced; all our friends who wish us success can greatly aid and assist therein by sending one or more new subscribers. Will not each one of our patrons urge his neighbor to subscribe? Who will be the first to respond?

Wanted.

All subscribers to remit their dues for the current year without delay, and we trust in so doing they will exert themselves on our behalf by sending, with their subscriptions, at least one new subscriber.

Thackeray says that "when a man is in love with any woman in a family it is astonishing how fond he becomes of every person connected with it."

The course of true love is a race where often there is a false start.

The coward says he is cautious, the miser that he is sparing.

What are the best kind of agricultural fairs? Farmers' daughters.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The following is the railroad tariff to the points mentioned below:

	From Louisville to	From Louisville to	From Louisville to	From Louisville to
Atlanta, Ga.....	72	102	57	57
Baltimore, Md.....	60	135	65	65
Birmingham, Ala.....	60	120	60	60
Boston, Mass.....	85	120	67	67
Buffalo, N. Y.....	10	100	67	67
Butte, Mont.....	85	120	67	67
Camden, N. J.....	85	120	67	67
Cincinnati, O.....	65	80	65	65
Cleveland, O.....	85	132	58	58
Columbus, Ga.....	77	125	64	64
Dallas, Tex.....	51	92	46	46
Dayton, O.....	50	80	40	40
Des Moines, Ia.....	60	100	50	50
Detroit, Mich.....	50	90	58	58
Evansville, Ind.....	50	90	58	58
Galveston, Tex.....	50	90	58	58
Hartford, Conn.....	85	120	67	67
Houston, Tex.....	50	90	58	58
Indianapolis, Ind.....	50	90	58	58
Jackson, Miss.....	50	90	58	58
Memphis, Tenn.....	50	90	58	58
Meridian, Miss.....	50	90	58	58
New Orleans.....	50	90	58	58

Railroad connections are now established to Little Rock, Duval's Bluff and Jacksonport, and other points on the White and Arkansas rivers and their tributaries. The freight tariff to the points designated is as follows:

	From Louisville to	From Louisville to	From Louisville to	From Louisville to
Little Rock.....	134	114	74	64
Duval's Bluff.....	127	107	67	57
Jacksonport.....	132	112	72	62

FOR SALE.

One of Sperry's celebrated Farmers' Boilers, size 2, capacity 50 gallons. This boiler is one of the latest and best patents, is self-dumping, is made in the most substantial and thorough manner, and is the one most extensively used throughout the Northwest. The one we offer is new and complete, and is the best and cheapest in the market. Price \$36 00, packed and delivered at any railroad depot. Apply at this office.

200 TONS

ASSORTED

COUNTRY HOLLOW-WARE

FOR SALE BY

Bridgeford & Co.,

Sixth, bet. Main and River.

FRESH

BLUE-LICK WATER.

We are sole agents in this city for the sale of

Genuine Lower Blue-Lick Water,

HAMILTON, GRAY & CO.,

Maysville, Kentucky, Proprietors.

We are now receiving, fresh from the Springs:

50 barrels Blue-Lick Water.

75 half-barrels Blue-Lick Water.

De Saline, No. 1, at.....

Baker & Co., No. 1.....

mar2-tf 112 Main Street.

NOTICE.

TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

THE undersigned, proprietors of the several tobacco warehouses in the city of Louisville, Ky., hereby announce to their customers and those interested in the tobacco trade, that they have this, the 10th February, 1872, closed their respective tobacco warehouses, and have withdrawn from working under the present tobacco law. On Monday, the 20th inst., we will respectively open as commission merchants for the sale of tobacco, cotton and other products of the soil. The fees for selling tobacco are the same as heretofore charged by us, and for other products the customary commission will be charged. [Signed] SPRATT & CO., Proprietors Pickett Tobacco Warehouse. GLOVER, WHITE & CO., Proprietors Boone Tobacco Warehouse. PAGE & CO., Proprietors Ninth-st. Tobacco Warehouse. Proprietors Farmers' Tobacco Warehouse. RAY & O., Proprietors Louisville Tobacco Warehouse. Proprietors Planters' Tobacco Warehouse. WM. HALLIDAY, President Kentucky Tobacco Association. Louisville, February 10, 1872. feb-7-1m

J. M. ROBINSON, O. T. SUTFIELD, JO. KNOWLES.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS,

No. 223 Main Street,

Opposite Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan6-6m

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS,

OLD WHISKIES,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Schroeder's Cocktail Bitters.

Fourth and Main Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan6-1f

C. G. BLOCK,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

Louisville Wholesale Prices Current.

[N. B.—Our quotations are the cash rates, small orders at the usual advance.]

WINE AND BEER.

Ale, as to brand.....

Beer, common.....

" Lager.....

Porter, bottled.....

BAGGING AND ROPE.

(See Special Report.)

BROOMS.

Shaker, 3 dozen.....

Louisville.....

Common.....

Broom Corn, 3 dozen.....

BARK.

Chestnut Oak, 3 cords.....

BACON.

(See Provision Report.)

BAGS.

Ganney in bales.....

 Grain, 2 bushels..... || " 3 1/2..... | 2 1/2 |
" 3 3/4.....	2 3/4
" 4.....	3
Burlap, 1 bushel.....	2 1/2
do 2 do.....	1 1/2
Seamless.....	2 1/2

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

(See Special Report.)

COOPERAGE.

Iron hoop Bourbon barrels.....

Highwine barrels, iron-hoop.....

Woodhoop (16 hoop) Highwine bbls.....

Oil barrels.....

Pork barrels.....

Ham barrels.....

Bacon hhd.....

Queensware Tierces.....

Flour barrels.....

Half Whisky barrels, iron hoop.....

" wood hoop.....

Ten gallon Whisky kegs.....

Five gallon Whisky kegs.....

COOPERSTUFFS.

Barrel poles, 1000.....

Highwine poles, 1000.....

Barrel staves, rough, 1000.....

Barrel staves, dressed, 1000.....

Hoophead staves, rough, 1000.....

CANDLES AND SOAP.

Star Candles, full weight, 10.....

Common Tallow, Candles.....

German Soap, No. 1, at.....

No. 2, at.....

Colgate Family at.....

COTTON.

(See Special Report.)

COTTON YARNS.

No. 500, per dozen, at.....

No. 600, ".....

No. 700, ".....

COFFEE.

(See Groceries, Special Report.)

CHOCOLATE.

Vanilla.....

Double do.....

Triple do.....

De Saline.....

Baker & Co., No. 1.....

COAL.

Pittsburg, retail.....

Pomeroy.....

CORNMEAL.

Bolted.....

Unbolted.....

Kiln dried, per bbl.....

CEMENT.

Hydraulic, per bbl.....

Plaster.....

CANDIES.

Assorted.....

French.....

CANNED GOODS.

Oysters, 1 lb.....

Oysters, 2 lb.....

Oysters, spiced.....

Lobster, 1 lb.....

Lobster, 2 lb.....

Damson, 2 lb.....

Green peas, 2 lb.....

Salmon, 1 lb.....

Peaches, 2 lb.....

Peaches, 3 lb.....

Strawberries.....

Strawberries, 3 lb.....

Pine Apple.....

Blackberries.....

GROCERIES.

(See Special Report.)

GUNPOWDER.

Orange.....

Dupont's.....

Indian.....

Blasting.....

GRAIN.

(See Special Report.)

HEMP.

Rough Kentucky per ton.....

Dressed do.....

on wharf.....

Timothy, tight press.....

Timothy, loose in wag.....

Timothy, loose in wag.....

HIDES.

Dry Flint, at.....

Dry Salt.....

Green.....

Sheep Pelts.....

Calf Skins, green.....

HOPS.

Eastern, new.....

do old.....

IRON.

Hanging rock, No. 1 foundry.....

" No. 2.....

" Mill.....

Western stone-coal, foundry.....

" mill.....

St. Louis stone-coal, foundry.....

" mill.....

Tennessee No. 1 foundry.....

" mill.....

Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry.....

Cold-blast.....

" Red river.....

Tennessee.....

Bar, 3 lb.....

Hoop, cooper's.....

Sheet.....

Boiler.....

Nailrod.....

Horse shoes, keg.....

Mule shoes, keg.....

Horsehoe nails.....

Castings.....

Pulleys.....

LIME.

Utica per bbl.....

LUMBER.

Clear Boards, (2 inch) per M.....

2d rate.....

3d rate.....

Clear Boards, (1 1/2 inch).....

2d rate.....

3d rate.....

Clear Boards, (1 inch).....

2d rate.....

3d rate.....

Clear Boards, (3/4 inch).....

2d rate.....

3d rate.....

Clear Boards, (1/2 inch).....

2d rate.....

3d rate.....

Clear Boards, (3/8 inch).....

2d rate.....

3d rate.....

Clear Boards, (1/4 inch).....

2d rate.....